EPA Combined Heat and Power Partners: Niche Markets May 12, 2004

CHP for Housing and Community Development

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HUD 2002 Energy Action Plan

- HUD Dep. Sec. Jackson's Energy Task Forceto support 2001 National Energy Policy
- Energy Action Plan approved by (now)
 Secretary Jackson included:
 - "Promote use of CHP..."
 - "Promote use of ENERGY STAR..."

Why CHP for Multifamily?

Favorable Conditions

- Aggregated thermal loads
- Many all-electric buildings
- Appropriate scale for several DOE/industry package systems
- Multifamily sector is low risk—according to Moody's
- District energy systems can provide heating/cooling to multiple buildings in urban areas
- Desiccant dehumidifiers reduce potential for mold and bacteria growth
- Hydronic heating could use hot water or steam

HUD Housing Markets Apartment Buildings: 50+Units

- Public Housing: 7,100 properties
- FHA Insured: 15,600 properties

HUD CHP "Markets"

Three housing "markets"

Public, non-profit, FHA insured

Plus Community Development "markets"

- Brownfield
- Community Development Block Grant

Local Public Housing Economics

- HUD funds for utilities
- HUD funds for capital improvement
- Payback can be longer, e.g. 10-15 years
- Energy performance contracts: 12 years
- CHP maintenance contract supportsPHA management

FHA Market "Economics"

- Payback of 3-5 years
- Use of depreciation
- FHA may release reserves
- FHA keeps 1st mortgage position

Nonprofit Housing-Elderly Projects

- **4**,000 properties,
- 1976-2002 HUD direct loan/capital advance
 - 160 projects/year with 40-50 units
- Economics somewhere between PH and FHA
- Connecticut examples used tax credit "donations"

Early Public Housing Experience

Monroe, Michigan (1987)

60kW engine in 148-unit/7-story senior project

- Utility opposition to installation
- Staff lacked maintenance experience
- Faced high maintenance contract cost
- Prime mover replacement 3-4 years
- Utility offered only1.1 cents/kWh
 - Charged for "administration" and standby power
- System paid off in 5 years, shut down in 7 years

Current Successful Public Housing Utilizing CHP

- Connecticut
 - Danbury (100 units 60kW)
 - Seymour (80 units 60kW)
 - Winsted (80 units 75kW)
- Massachusetts
 - North Adams (126 units 60kW)
 - Boston: (HOPE VI Under Construction)
 Maverick Gardens (119 units 75kW)

Wooster Manor Public Housing

Danbury, CT (1998)

60kW gas engine/100 unit, 7-story family building

- Aegis Energy Service did feasibility study, installation
 - Maintains for \$10,000/year
- Converted 4 all electric floors to hot water heat
- Electricity costs went from \$116,000 to \$29,700
- Gas \$33,500 for running system 22 hours/day
- System serves 50% space, 100% hot water needs
- Yankee Gas financed 10-year \$275,000 loan
- See Project Profile on www.hud.gov [search "energy"]

Early FHA Developer Concerns

Buffalo developer who decided against CHP:

- More complicated, e.g. local licensing
- Significant construction risk
- Noise
- Management skills needed
- No back-up; standby electricity needed
- Utility capacity charges eat up savings
 - **\$50,000-\$60,000/year**

Current Developer's Views (1):

- Avoid utility opposition/costs: go off-grid.
- "Technology simply makes common sense:"
 - "...environmentally friendly."
 - "...likes potential to gain LEED certification."
- Noise no greater than standard chiller.
- MRAC/EPA great help with feasibility analysis.
- Public Service regulators "encouraging."

Current Developer's Views (2)

- Sees electric rates rising faster than gas.
- Metering and billing technologies boost income stream: "CHP can be profitable."
- Financing "rather abundant:" e.g. suppliers.
- <u>-But</u> marketing is "an unknown:" CHP may provide advantage, or raise tenant fears.
- -Learning "takes a great deal of effort":

Summit Plaza Complex

Jersey City, NJ (1974)

Four 600kW #2 fuel reciprocating (diesel) and one gas engine produce 3MW

- Serve 4 residential towers with 485 units, public school with pool, commercial space
- System provides power, cooling, heating
- Saves 160,000 gallons of fuel oil a year
- Maintained by four daytime staff, off-site monitoring at night

2003-4 DOE-HUD CHP Working Agreement Tasks

- Update "Cogeneration Manual"
- Work with Regional Application Centers
- Establish peer networks

- Case studies of HUDCHP projects
- Reports-brownfield,CDBG redevelopment
- CHP market analysis

2003-4 DOE-HUD Update "Cogen Manual"

- 1988 NYSERDA/NYC Cogen Manual
 - What is CHP?: Q&A for apartment building owners
 - Preliminary feasibility worksheets
 - List of equipment and specifications

2003-4 DOE-HUD Update "Cogen Manual" (2)

-What is CHP?

Provide separate general introduction e.g. UK guide: "Intro to Small Scale CHP"

-Feasibility Analysis

Provide a separate guide for preliminary analysis.

2003-4 DOE-HUD Working with RACs

Midwest: -TA for new development

-Update Cogen Manual

Mountain: HUD staff attended kickoff.

Mid Atlantic: Explored Communications

Northeast: -Hartford HUD Envir Staff

- -1,400 units existing project
 - -Emission Reduction Credits

Emissions Reductions Credits

- -NE RAC/Pace University Energy Project
- -T. Bourgeois preparing for NYSERDA an ERC Guide for
 - --developers CHP <2 mw
 - -- potential end users, e.g. multifamily.
- -HUD provided lists of PHA and FHA projects reporting use of "fuel"
- -- Useful for education, outreach

HUD Sources of Information

- www.hud.gov (search for "energy")
 - Energy Action Plan
 - District heating/cooling program reports, projects, conferences, special studies
 - Separate public housing pages
- NYSERDA Multifamily 2003 Presentation
- Project Profiles of successful CHP installations in Danbury, Summit Plaza

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